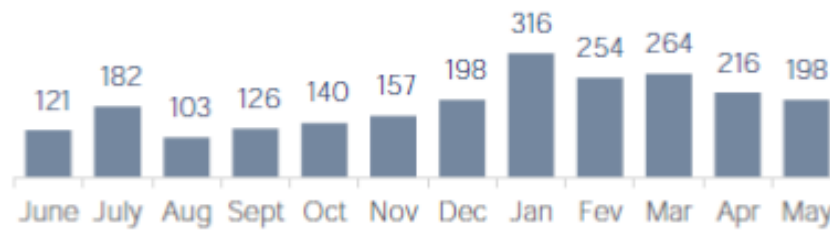


# Rwanda

May 2019

**198 Burundian new arrivals** were received in May 2019.

## MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



### KEY INDICATORS

**104** Rwandan genuine **returnees received** in May 2019.

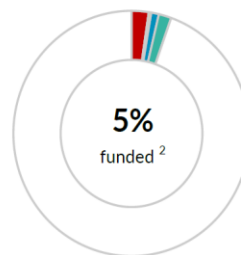
**906 individuals** including **New births** were recorded in May 2019

**269 Refugees departed for resettlement** to a third country in May 2019.

### FUNDING

# USD 92.8 M

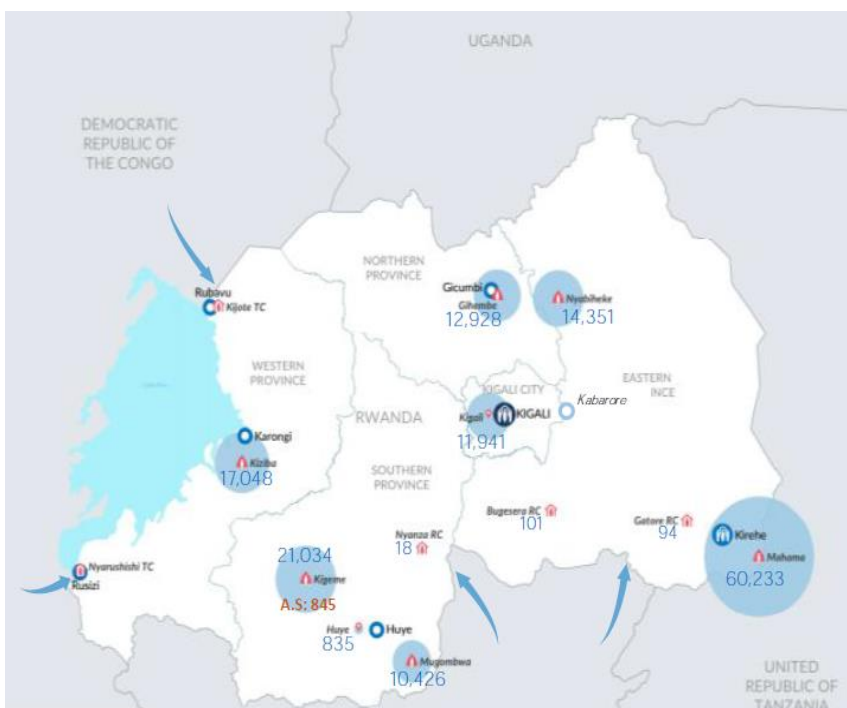
requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



- Tightly earmarked
- Earmarked
- Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
- Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
- Funding gap (indicative)

**RWANDA**  
as of 29 May 2019

*Figures only include recorded contributions*



149,855 Total Population

148,246 Individually Registered

845 Congolese asylum-seekers (Pending)

764 Group Registered (In Reception centres)

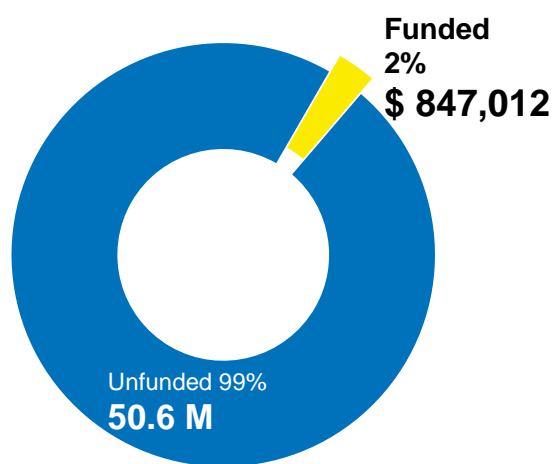
198 New Arrivals in May 2019 (Burundians)

# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 200 parents attended a one-month training on *Positive Discipline* in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) where the parents have learnt more on the identification of short and long-term goals, provision of warmth and structure, understanding children attitudes by thinking and feeling, and also the problem solving.
- 255 birth certificates issued to refugee children by competent authorities.
- 230 cases of child protection were supported through monitoring activities, family reunification, best interest assessments and determination.
- 187 parents (135 women & 52 men) received certificate after the PDEP training for this 5<sup>th</sup> intake of 2019. Different messages on PDEP were shared by UNHCR, child protection partner representatives and through sketch of PoC's to help them to acquire skills to support unaccompanied children.
- 28 refugees participated in a Child Protection training to build their capacity for community based response.
- 59 community leaders (47 refugees and 12 from host community) were trained on conflict resolution and mediation in Mahama camp. The goals of the training include: understand how conflict can occur, the different ways to respond to conflicts, how to analyse a conflict situation and how to solve conflicts in a non-violent way.
- 1,610 adolescents were reached through targeted programming as sport activities and vocational training.

- 5508 (2,484F and 3,024M) children participated in different activities at the 16 Child friendly spaces, youth friendly spaces and the playpark through recreational activities and learned also to read, draw, etc.
- 40 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases received medical, legal assistance and psychosocial support.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 56 asylum seekers' cases are still pending and needs to go through refugee status determination procedures. The RSD committee in Kigali needs to function for the adjudication of these cases.
- Need of more vocational training opportunities to enroll more youth in order to occupy them and reduce number of risk of crime.
- Need of 2 staff to support the registration at birth of new-borns to avoid delay in the process of issuance of birth certificate due to the increase number of new born babies.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Number of children enrolled in school:
  - 3,138 in primary, 1,567 in secondary, and 1,398 in ECD in Kiziba refugee camp
  - 2,438 in primary, 1,319 in secondary, and 839 in ECD in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 2,932 in primary, 1,802 in secondary, and 718 in ECD in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 4,075 in primary, 2,340 in secondary, and 1,437 in ECD in Kigeme refugee camp
  - 2,540 in primary, 1,260 in secondary, and 797 in ECD in Mugombwa refugee camp

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient and very old classrooms for ECD in Kiziba and Kigeme refugee camps.
- No fence at the GS Gasaka School and ECD site A and GS Gasaka in Kigeme camp.



### LIVELIHOODS

#### Achievements and Impact

- 410 members of Village Savings and Loan Associations were provided with loan from VSLA to support their livelihood projects.
- 100 Burundian refugee women from Akeza Karigura and Umuco cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 1,415,000 Rwf from selling woven baskets in the local and the US market with the facilitation of Indego Africa.
- 2,425 persons from 81 VSLA were advised on cash flow and book keeping during mentorship exercise by UNHCR staff.
- **1,099** women headed households grouped in 45 SILC associations, where each association is made up 25 members and 120 household from host community are grouped in 4 SILC associations were monitored this reporting period.

- **192** single mothers from the age of 18 to 25 years old continued vocational training on tailoring.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient vocational training for the youth and youth adults.
- Need of funds to support large number of women head of families in business to generate more income and reduce vulnerability.
- Needs of funds to hire space for agricultural activities and limited access to land is one of the main challenge for refugee self-reliance.



### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- 20 water distribution storage tanks (plastic tanks) in Mahama I and Mahama II were cleaned.
- 13 damaged water taps were replaced in the camp to avoid water losses as leakage. 4 leaking points on distribution pipes were repaired for 50mm diameter pipes in village (2, 8, 10) and 32mm diameter pipes in villages (3, 4, 18).
- Upgradation of raw water intake is in progress at completion of the reinforced concrete mass for the columns to support the framework for pumps and at the stage of fabrication and welding the pumps frame.
- Construction of drainage of stagnant water near the permanent water treatment and reinforced concrete slab for bridge over the channel completed.
- The latrines' waste dislodging activities were carried out in the camp where 294 m<sup>3</sup> for community and 126 m<sup>3</sup> for public spaces were dislodged.
- 208 m<sup>3</sup> of garbage were transported to waste dumping site through UNHCR's truck.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 36% of camp population (21,778 individuals) were reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne diseases.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to improve the latrines to reduce the frequency of dislodging in the camp.
- No second dislodging truck of 18m<sup>3</sup> tank to support in Mahama and this increased the number of full latrines.
- There is a need of second UNHCR's truck for garbage transport to clear all accumulated solid waste in the camp.



### SHELTER AND NFIS

#### Achievements and Impact

- 60,248 PoC's live in semi-permanent shelters in Mahama.
- 29 Shelters repaired (08 repaired on doors and 21 repaired on roofs).

- Installation of 3 RHU at Gatore Reception center.
- Construction of multipurpose ICT block and staffrooms at Paysannat L in Mahama: The progress works are at 38%.
- Evaluation exercise for the vendors was conducted in Kigali to check the quality of the construction materials that would be used. Present were Program, supply and shelter teams from different location.
- 41,264.75kg of soaps distributed to 33,095 persons in Mahama camp as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019.
- 22,548 package of sanitary pads distributed to 4,536 women in reproductive age in Mahama camp as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Big ravines/gullies within the camps and within the communities, the ground is eroded due to no vegetation cover and lack of proper drainage channel. Need of funds to continuous maintenance of shelters.
- Due to continuous reception and registration of Burundian refugees into Rwanda, additional space for camp extension in Mahama is urgently required. The camp has exceeded its full capacity.
- Need to LPG and gas cylinders for PoC's.



#### HEALTH

##### Achievements and Impact

- 12600 persons accessed primary health care at two health centers in Mahama with average consultation ration of 50 per clinician per day; 406 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (6.7 referrals /1,000 population/month).
- 722 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment, nutritional support and psychosocial care.
- 71154 male condoms were distributed at facility level and in the community to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4724 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services. FP prevalence stands at 39%.
- 194 babies were delivered in Mahama with 98% of deliveries attended by trained health professionals.
- 90% of under five children exit from OTP program cured.
- The first Mental Health and Psycho-social support (MHPSS) taskforce meeting held in Mahama and started working on recommendation from UNHCR's Senior Mental Health expert (Geneva).

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Stock out of some Non Communicable Disease (NCD) drugs. Increased screening and sensitization and positive health seeking behaviour resulted in shortage of NCD drugs.

- Hepatitis care and treatment remains a major public health challenge in Mahama as hepatitis treatment is not integrated into the national hepatitis program.



## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- 3,254 (87%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- 19 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 125 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted in May in nutrition programs for treatment.
- 7179 persons in need (100%) have accessed nutrition programmes.
- 5,043 ECD children assisted with school feeding.
- 19,782 primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

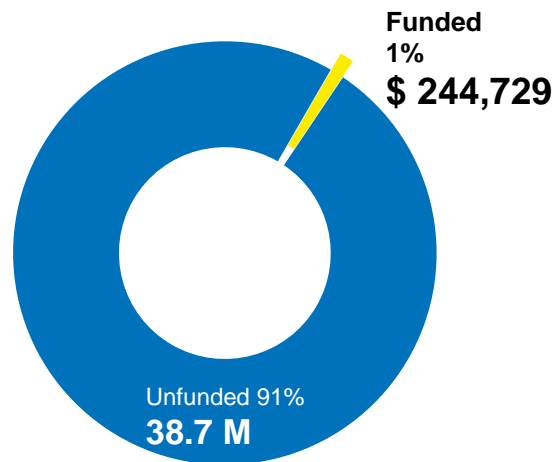
- Hepatitis treatment for Burundian refugees.
- Need to tackle the stubbornly high anaemia among under five remains a major gap.
- To reduce stunting further additional resources required to address underlying causes.
- Need of alternative energy for PoC's to cook food. The delay of the distribution of LPG is a challenge for the PoC's in the camp.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 MAY)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- RST Submissions for the month: 136 individuals (29 cases)
- Departures : 17 individuals (9 cases)
- Total submissions in 2019 so far: 405 individuals (77 cases)
- Total departures in 2019: 188 individuals (57 cases)

## Resettlement

- Total submissions in May 2019: 254 individuals (77 cases)\*
- Total submissions in 2019: 1190 individuals (301 cases).
- Total departures in May 2019: 269 individuals (96 cases)\*\*
- Total departures in 2019: 1150 individuals (429 cases).

\*Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 33 cases/62 individuals; Nyabiheke- 12 cases/47 individuals; Kiziba- 23 cases/114 individuals.

\*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 43 cases/109 individuals; Nyabiheke- 37 cases/123 individuals; Kiziba- 10 cases/17 individuals; Kigali- 05 cases/18 individuals;

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact****Gihembe**

- Weekly protection counselling was conducted in Gihembe attending to 60 cases with protection concerns related to registration and individual counselling.
- 1 Session of the continuous registration panel was held and resolved registration issues for 18 cases.
- The case management meeting was held on 29 May and discussed 3 cases of child protection and 3 cases of SGBV. Action points from the meeting will result into coordinated response for the cases.
- No new MRCTDs were issued. The cumulative number of issued MRCTDs in 2019 remains 26.

**Nyabiheke**

- Weekly protection counselling was conducted in Gihembe attending to 57 cases with protection concerns related to access to food and NFIs, change of biodata details, activation and medical.
- 1 session of the continuous registration panel was held 17 April 2019 and adjudicated 12 cases with registration issues.
- The case management meeting was held on 10 April 2019 and discussed 3 child neglect incidents, a child defilement and 2 rape incidents. Follow up actions were agreed upon including referral to the Rwanda Investigation Bureau.
- 05 MRCTDs were issued.
- Staff from FU Kabarore, the Field Shelter Assistant and Protection Associate attended the Partner Participatory planning meeting at the Gatsibo District on 15 April. The meeting was chaired by the Mayor and attended by various District Officials and the various District Partners. The District projects plans were presented and the Partners committed to support them according to their areas of intervention. No commitment was made on behalf of UNHCR, rather the Protection Associate called upon the Mayor and the various Partners to always consider refugee matters when designing their project plans. The 209/2020 project plan will be validated by the Partners general assembly which will be convened in near future.

**Karongi**

- 3 BIAs were conducted during the reporting period.
- Home visits were paid to 11 UASC for monitoring purposes
- Mind leaps dancing training program targeting adolescent is ongoing.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Lack of police presence in Nyabiheke camp
- Lack of Child Friendly Space facilities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke refugee camps which hinders provision of age appropriate psycho-social support services to children.



**EDUCATION****Achievements and Impact****Gihembe**

- Children in Gihembe ECD started receiving Inyange milk from the Government of Rwanda. The milk is distributed to all early childhood development centres in the context of the “National Early Childhood Development Program” operating under the Ministry of Gender and Family promotion and aims at fighting malnutrition and stunting in children. Every child is entitled to 0.5 litre of milk per day.
- 4,596 refugee children (2,301 girls and 2,295 boys) are currently in school :
  - ECD: 839 (410 boys and 429 girls)
  - Primary: 2,438 (1,213 boys and 1,225 girls)
  - Lower secondary: 927 (484 boys and 443 girls)
  - Upper secondary: 392 (188 boys and 204 girls)

**Nyabiheke**

- The same Inyange milk was distributed to ECD children in Nyabiheke camp.
- 5,452 refugee children (2,793 males and 2,527 females) are enrolled in schools as follow:
  - ECD: 718 (349 girls and 369 boys)
  - Primary: 2932 (1,456 girls and 1,476 boys).
  - Lower Secondary : 1281 (609 girls and 672 boys).
  - Upper Secondary: 521 (245 girls and 276 boys).

**Karongi:**

- Registration of students in School Data Management System was completed for secondary school whereas primary was at 98%.
- 96% students at all levels attended school regularly.
- All students from ECD to Secondary received porridge from school feeding programme.

**Gaps**

- Insufficiency didactic materials and textbooks
- Lack of safe girls’ room ( The one that was under construction was suspended)
- Lack of smart classroom ( ICT room for Primary and Secondary school)
- Lack of fence in primary school

**LIVELIHOODS****Achievements and Impact**

- Implementation of livelihood intervention for 2019/ Inkomoko’s 3<sup>rd</sup> cohort is ongoing targeting entrepreneurs in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps and their host communities. Inkomoko has been organizing training sessions for participants of this year’s livelihood intervention involving lessons on book keeping, cash flow and inventory management. About 400 entrepreneurs are expected to be part of this intervention.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited spaces for individuals to open shops or for livelihoods opportunities
- Limited for start-up capital. Livelihood initiatives for the past two years have focused only on existing businesses. Only businesses with monthly profit of at least RWF 30,000 are considered for loan applications under the current Inkomoko livelihood project.
- A livelihood strategy for the operation is needed to guide implementation.



### HEALTH

#### Gihembe

- 2,660 individuals, including 8 from the host community, were provided with health care services; with an average of 31 consultations per day per clinician. Since January 16439 individuals have sought health care services at the Gihembe health centre.
- The total number of deliveries was 23 (14 at Gihembe Health Center and 12 at Byumba District Hospital). The cumulative number of birth is 134 and all births were attended to by a trained birth attendant.
- 40 individuals were referred for secondary and tertiary health care; the cumulative number of referrals stands at 221.

#### Nyabiheke

- 3618 patients (1548 males and 2070 females) including 251 Rwandans (95 males, 156 females) were provided with Primary health care services.
- 53 individuals (16 males, 37 females) with complex health issues were referred to secondary (20) and tertiary (32) health care services and concerned gynecological condition and Obstetric complications cases.
- Routine vaccination is also provided. The PMTCT program has been successful with zero infection in the infants born from HIV+ mothers for the past three years.
  
- 3,758 individuals, (2,941 refugees and 817 from host community) were consulted. Female refugees account for 52.8% of all visits. The major health issue was upper respiratory tract Infections (70%) recorded.
- There were 99 referrals recorded, (93 refugees and 6 from host community), 35 patients were sent to Kibuye district hospital. Forty (40) refugees were sent to different referral and regional hospitals (all were sent CHUK).
- 124 patients (103 refugees and 21 from host community) were admitted at AHA Kiziba clinic. The major causes of admission were: LRTI (pneumonia):46, Fever of unknown origin:29 injuries:19, malaria:9, watery diarrhoea:9, Gastritis:9;.The under five years were 41 and above 5 years were 83. There was no outbreak in the reporting period in the camp.

#### Karongi

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### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Difficulty in providing medical services for those refugees living out of the camp.
- Lack of emergency contraceptive pills.
- Essential medication is out of stock.
- Overcrowding in Inpatients observation rooms.
- Patients with Hepatitis are without Medication and general screening in the camp is recommended.
- Roof leakage in the Observation block and in Laboratory room.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

#### Gihembe

- 57 children (29M and 28F) aged between 6 and 59 months were screened for stunting; 3 cases (2M and 1F) screened positive.
- 13 (8M and 5 F) under 5 children were tested for anaemia; 8 of them (5 M and 3F) were anaemic (3 slight and 5 moderate) and referred for nutrition counselling and supplementary feeding.
- No new case of SAM was identified while 2 were discharged following their recovery. The number of SAM cases is 5.
- 7 new cases of MAM were identified while another 7 were discharged. The number of MAM cases stands at 40 (16 M and 24F) with recovery rate 23%

#### Nyabiheke

- 5 new MAM cases (5 females) were enrolled and 14 discharged children (2 Males and 12 females) making a total of 10 children with MAM (7 Females and 3 Males).
- 3/27 women of reproductive age were found with anaemia, i.e moderate (2) and slight (1).
- 25 Anaemic patients (12 Males and 13 Female) received (Red meat, Orange and Beans rich in iron).
- 14 children were discharged (2 Males & 12 Females) out of 19 children with malnutrition

- 111 PLWHIV and 13 Diabetics received fresh food (Carrots, cabbages, fruits, small fish, green vegetables and green bananas).
- 948 individuals, i.e 111 PVVIH, 1TB case, 298 PLW, 515 children under two years and 23 MAM received dry food (CSB flour, sugar, oil).

#### Karongi

- Therapeutic feeding was provided to 20 MAM and 5 SAM cases.
- Supplementary feeding was provided to 6-23 months old, pregnant and lactating women due to the halt of provision of existing CSB.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses and elderly persons (except diabetics).



### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- An average of water supplied per person per day was:
  - 20.40 litres in Kiziba refugee camp
  - 20 litres in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 15.4 litres in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 12.03 litres in Kigeme refugee camp
  - 20.03 litres in Mugombwa refugee camp
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) started the first phased for construction of dischargeable latrines in Kiziba Camp where 6 blocks (72 drop holes) are in progress. A total of 32 units of latrines in 4 phases will be constructed under LDS' support in Kiziba to meet the standard of 20 person per drop hole.
- In Kiziba Camp, 11 units of shower facilities (68 rooms) are under construction through UNHCR direct Implementation.
- Through the WVI support, the upgrading the water supply system in Kigeme is in progress at stage of signing the contract between WVI and its contractor.
- The standard of 20 persons per latrine drop hole was met in Gihembe and Nyabiheke Camps
- The Hygiene promotion and education campaigns were carried out on daily in Kiziba, Gihembe, Mugombwa, Kigeme and Nyabiheke based on the community based environmental health promotion programme (CBEHPP) model to maintain WASH behaviour change.
- In Karongi:
  - LDS has started construction work of 6 out of 32 planned communal dischargeable latrines.
  - The construction work of 11 shower blocks started by UNHCR is ongoing.
  - An average of 20.8 litres/person/day was provided in Kiziba camp compared to the standard of 20 l/p/d
  - Daily chemical spray was done for all latrines.
  - 5 Garbage pits were emptied using UNHCR Truck.

- 6 dischargeable latrines were dislodged using UNHCR truck.
- The monthly community work (Umuganda) was conducted in quartier 5, and exposed water pipes were covered with soil. 428 persons participated in the activity.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 15 litres per person per day which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day due to the fact that generators are used to pump water from underground and the water pump capacity only provides 15 litres per person per day. 500,000 USD is needed to connect the camp to the district's public water supply system (WASAC) to ensure regular supply.
- An average of 11.89 litres of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Kigeme camp which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day.
- At least 50 shower blocks needs to be built in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- In Kiziba camp the use of latrines is 41 users per drop hole, compared to standard of 20 persons per drop hole. 442 drop holes and 37 latrines are urgently needed to meet the standard.
- In Kiziba camp, there are 178 users per shower cubicle compared to a standard of 50 persons per shower cubicle. There is need for 250 shower cubicles to cover the gap.



#### SHELTER

##### Achievements and Impact

- 62 shelters were rehabilitated in Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Kiziba refugee camps in order to improve the shelter conditions.
- In Karongi, 20 refugees from 10 quartiers attended a technical training on RHU construction and 2 RHUs were constructed in health center and 2 in the community.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a gap of more than 1,700 family shelters which requires to be constructed in all the five Congolese refugee camps but the lack of land is a major challenge.
- The Congolese refugee camps are very congested with no proper delineation in terms of access roads, fire break points, sanitation corridors and shelters being very close. In addition, due to inadequate drainage channels within the camps towards the host communities, big ravines/gullies have developed.
- There is need for new shelters to replace the ones of people whom households were relocated due to the construction of latrines blocks
- Non-availability of construction materials for shelter rehabilitation.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

## Highlights:

UNHCR continues to assist Rwandan refugees who opt to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin. In May 2019, a total of 112 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DRC to Rwanda. During the first verification process conducted at the Transit Centres 8 individuals (2 households) were found fraudulent and 104 individuals (47 households) were genuine returnees. The genuine returnees were supported as follows:

- Access to Basic Health Services:
  - Upon arrival the returnees were medically screened, including Ebola screening. Information on basic health services available in the Transit Centres and relevant health information and infectious disease prevention messages are effectively shared with the returnees. Ensured access to basic healthcare services through the Health Posts. 63 patients were provided with medical services in Kijote Transit Centre Health Post and 4 patients in Nyarushishi Transit Centre Health Post. Nobody required medical referrals to secondary/tertiary hospitals.
  - Identification of vulnerable persons among returnees, such as UASC, pregnant women and lactating mothers and elderly persons was conducted. 14 vulnerable returnees were identified (3 pregnant and 11 elderly persons). Antenatal consultation provided to 3 pregnant women. Special diet composed of maize flour and porridge was available for 59 persons who were unable to eat maize grain and beans. Among the 59 returnees 48 were children between the age of 6 months and 5 years old and 11 elderly (above 60 YO) who need to be provided with porridge and sugar for the duration of their stay at the Transit Centre.
  
- Access to WASH facilities and supplies was ensured.
  - Kijote Transit Centres: one bloc of latrines with 17 drop holes and one bloc of showers with 24 rooms are regularly maintained and functional. Potable water available in 5 water tanks of 5,000 litres capacity each. Also, 2 water reservoirs with the 5,000 litres capacity serve to harvest rainfall water for domestic use.
  - At Nyarushishi Transit Centre: 3 blocks of latrines with 36 drop-holes and 3 blocks of washrooms with 32 units are regularly maintained and functional. Three (3) water reservoirs with a capacity of 10,000 litres each are regularly maintained and functional. Also, 30 reservoirs with a capacity of 5,000 litres each are in use and serve to harvest water from rainfall for the purpose of domestic use.

Return and Reintegration Grant:

- In May 2019, cash assistance was provided to total of 17 persons of which received 20% of the grant,
  - 84 families (271 persons) who returned in 2017 and 2018 received 100% of the grant,
  - 78 families (212 individuals) received their second instalment of 80%.
- Food Assistance:
    - WFP provided all returnees (62 individuals) with a 3-month food ration

## Overview of Cash Assistance to Returnees

As of 1 June 2019

	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20,413</b>
Paid 100%	15,321	712	0	16,033
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	257	2,398
<b>Total who received 100% grant</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,388</b>
Unpaid 100%	1,776	223	0	1,999
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	257	2,043
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total pending receiving of 100% grant</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>4,042</b>

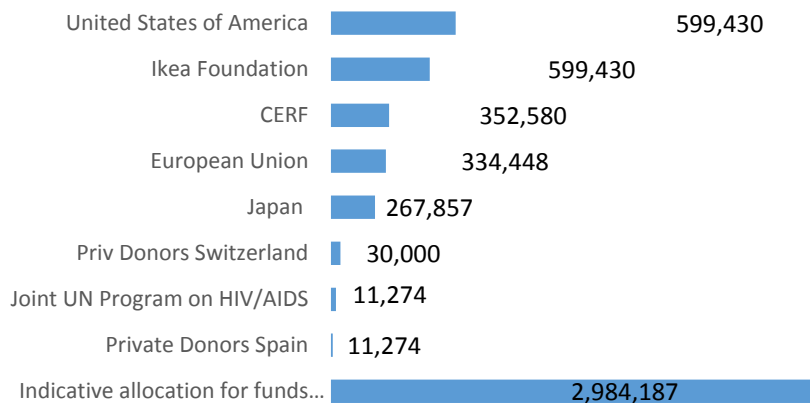
### Returnee Monitoring:

- In May 2019, the operation conducted post return monitoring as follows:
  - 2 field trips to villages of origin/return. 71 head of households were met and interviewed.
- Sample findings of the post return monitoring:
  - Returnees complaint about delays of cash assistance
  - Lack of shelter
  - Need of vocational trainings
  - Unable to renew health insurance following expiration of the one received from UNHCR upon return.

## Financial Information

UNHCR appreciates the support provided by Donors to the UNHCR Rwanda operation as well as contributions to UNHCR programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

### Funding received (USD)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*

## Working in partnership

- UNHCR and its partners, including UN Agencies and NGOs, appreciate the generous contribution of Donors in support of the refugee assistance programme in Rwanda. Partners involved in the Country Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC and Burundi Situations in Rwanda as well as for the Rwandan Voluntary Repatriation Operation include: The American Refugee Committee, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation, Humanity & Inclusion, Save the Children, United Nations International Organization of Migration, Plan International, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations World Food Programme, World Vision.
- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR co-leads and coordinates with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) the interagency refugee response in Rwanda. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive protection and assistance through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

#### Contacts:

Elise Villechalane, External Relations Officer, [villecha@unhcr.org](mailto:villecha@unhcr.org), Cell +250 (0) 78-831-5198

**Statistics:** <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** [www.unhcr.org/rw](http://www.unhcr.org/rw) **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda